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ABSTRACT

Data from a self-administered questionnaire survey of all 188 high school juniors and seniors who attended the only high school in a rural county in Kentucky were utilized to explore various dimensions of youth political culture in that county. The study was part of a continuing effort to understand and analyze the political culture and sub-cultures of Kentucky and to provide insights into changes in American political culture. Respondents were 92% white and 52% female; 58% perceived themselves as middle class. By distribution of party identification, 68% were Democrats and 16% Republicans; 60% supported Carter, 15% Reagan, and 7% Anderson. Television news programs were rated as the primary source of information about public affairs by 71%. Although 44% rated the state government as doing a good job, only 16% so rated the federal government. A majority of the respondents (60%) supported military aid to friendly nations; however, 73% opposed economic aid to poor nations that are not friendly with the United States. A majority opposed reduction in federal government programs in the areas of health care (65%), Social Security (60%), aid to agriculture (55%), aid to school systems (62%), and programs for the handicapped (76%). A majority desired some reductions in foreign aid (77%), programs for the poor (54%), and aid to American auto industry (64%). The questionnaire used in the study is appended. (Author/CM)

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YOUTH POLITICAL CULTURE IN A KENTUCKY COUNTY

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Western Kentucky University Campus
Bowling Green, Kentucky

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ABSTRACT

This study reports the preliminary findings of an empirical study designed to identify the various dimensions of "youth political sub-culture" in a rural county in Kentucky. The data utilized in this analysis involved a self-administered questionnaire survey of all high school seniors and juniors (N=188) who attended the only high school of the county in Fall 1980. Their distribution of party identification included 68% Democrats and 16% Republicans. The Carter supporters were 60%, Regan 15%, and Anderson 7%. The social profile of the respondents includes 92% white, 52% female and 58% who perceived their class status as middle class. Only 16% rated federal government as doing a good job, but such rating for the state government was higher (44%). The television news program was rated as the primary source of their information about public affairs (71%). A majority of the respondents (60%) supported military aid to friendly nations but a still higher percentage (73%) opposed economic aid to poor nations that are not friendly to the USA. A majority opposed reduction in federal government programs in the areas of health care (65%), Social Security (60%), Aid to Agriculture (55%), Aid to school systems (62%), and Programs for the Handicapped (76%). Some reductions were desired in the government programs in the areas of Foreign Aid (77%), Programs for the poor (54%), and Aid to American Auto Industry (64%).

I

THEORETICAL CONTEXT

Since the days when the authors of Civic Culture operationalized the term "political culture" in field research, a myraid of studies have appeared about the political cultures of nations, states, communities and other sets of political sub-populations.[1] The researchers on Kentucky have not ignored this dimension of the state politics. In fact, a most frequently cited study in this field was conducted in Kentucky and its impact upon the researchers has been a significant one.[2] The study reported in this paper is a part of this continuing effort to understand and analyze the political culture and sub-cultures of Kentucky. The primary focus of this study is upon the political culture of rural youth in a Kentucky county at the beginning of a new decade. The configurations of youth political culture in a Kentucky county that emerge in the empirical data presented in this paper may provide some insights into our understanding of changes in American Political culture. Such an approach to the understanding of American state and local politics provides the theoretical orientation of one's study. This approach represents an attempt to understand American State and local politics with a focus on sub-cultural distinctions rather than develop an overarching view of American politics.[3]

II

DATA BASE AND RESEARCH CONCERNS

The field work for this study was carried out a week before the U.S. Presidential election of November 4, 1980. All seniors and juniors in the only high school of a rural county in Kentucky were provided with a self-administred questionnaire which included a number of questions about the students' views about government, politics and other matters relating to the political orientations of high school students.

The data relates to the entire universe of students as no samples were drawn.[4] 188 usable questionnaires were collected from the survey participants. The questionnaires were distributed and collected in the "home rooms" of the students. Most questions included in the instruments were of close-ended in nature. The survey was carried out under the auspices of the School of Public Affairs and a cover letter emphasized the anonymity of the respondents' personal answers.

The study attempted to explore a number of dimensions of the youth political culture in this Kentucky county. Some specific research questions were as follows. How do the students evaluate the relative effectiveness of the local, the state and the federal government? How do the students feel about the government programs in a comparative perspective? What level of interests do then students have in local, state, national and international politics? What are the sources of political information for these young people? What are

What are the views of these students about American foreign policy? What sort of views do they have about newly arrived immigrants? What are their performances about national energy policy? The survey instrument was designed to obtain relevant attitudinal data and information about the background attributes of the survey participants. Finally, the respondents were also asked to indicate their orientations toward the U.S. Presidential candidates of November 4, 1980.[5] Most of the questions were closed ended in nature requiring the survey participants to check off or circle multiple choice responses.

The completion rate was rather high. Based upon observations from the classroom teachers it appears that the students completed the questionnaires with great enthusiasm. This is attributable to the intensity of 1980 presidential campaign at the time of the survey. Considerable interest was expressed by the respondents in seeing the results of the survey. A computer print out of the survey results was made available to the students and teachers after data processing was completed.

III

THE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR SOCIAL PROFILE

The table No 1 provides a number of indicators to suggest a general social profile of the juniors and seniors who participated in this survey. The racial composition of the group is predominantly white (92%). Females are slightly over represented in the sample (52.7%). A great majority (81.9%) are between the ages fifteen and eighteen. Nearly 58% of the students perceived themselves as the members of middle class, but only about 20% indicated that their family annual income was over 16 thousand dollars. Only about 14% of their fathers but 16% of their mothers had college education. Nearly 28% of their fathers were farmers and another 28% indicated that their father's had some sort of white collar jobs. Nearly 39% of the student participants thought that they were "C average" students and only 15% thought that they were "A" students. Considering the fact that the students surveyed were juniors and seniors the age distribution among the respondents was not varied. A rather high percentage (38%) of missing data in the annual family income category suggests either their unwillingness of these participants to disclose income or lack of awareness of such information.

Table No 1

Social Profile
of
Survey Respondents
(N=188)

RACE

Black	4.8%
White	92.0%
Other	3.1%
Total	100%

Perceived Class Status

Working class	19.7%
Poor class	3.2%
Middle class	58.5%
Upper middle class	16.0%
Upper class	1.6%
Missing data	1.1%
	100%

Total Annual Family Income

Under 5,000.00	3.7%
Between 5-7 thousand	4.3%
Between 8-10 thousand	6.9%
Between 11-15 thousand	9.0%
Between 16-20 thousand	11.2%
Between 21-25 thousand	9.0%
Between 26-30 thousand	9.6%
over 30 thousand	7.4%
Missing data	38.8%
Total	100%

AGE

Under 15	1.6%
15	4.3%
16	47.3%
17	34.6%
18	9.0%
over 18	2.1%
Missing data	1.1%
Total	100%

SEX

Male	46.3%
Female	52.7%
Missing data	1.0%
Total	100%

Mother's Education

College	16.5%
High School	48.9%
Less than high school	27.1%
Missing data	7.4%
Total	100.00%

Father's Education Level

College	14.5%
High School	41.5%
Less than High School	30.3%
Missing data	13.8%
Total	100%

Father's Occupation

Farmer	28.2%
White collar	28.7%
Blue collar	19.1%
Others	13.8%
Missing Data	9.0%

Perceived Academic Standin

A Student	15.4%
B Student	31.4%
C Student	39.9%
D Student	8.5%
Missing data	4.8%
Total	100%

IV

Evaluations of Governmental Performance

The table No 2 shows the variations in high school students' views about the performance quality of the three levels of governments. Slightly over 40% of the students felt that their county government was doing a good job. The proportion of students saying similar things about the Kentucky State Government is slightly higher (44%). But only a small minority of 16.5% indicated that the Federal government was doing a good job. In fact, a majority of the respondents (51.6%) said that the federal government was not doing a good job. In general, this data is indicative of the survey respondents' negative evaluations of all the three levels of government.

It may be interesting to compare this data with the findings a state-wide survey in Kentucky. The Table No 3 Kentucky Rural residents' perceptions about state and local governments in the state. Although the wordings utilized in both surveys were different, the data seem comparable in many ways. The state-wide survey in more descriptive about the negative views of the public in relation to the state and local governments. [6]

Table No 2

EVALUATIVE ORIENTATIONS OF STUDENTS

TOWARD THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

	Doing a good job	Not doing a good job	Do not Know	Missing Data
County Government	40.4%	30.9%	23.9%	4.9%
Kentucky State Government	44.7%	29.3%	20.2%	5.9%
U.S. Federal Government	16.5%	51.6%	25.5%	6.4%

Table No 3

Kentucky Rural Residents
Perceptions about Government

	Statements	Responses	
(I)	State and local Governments do not tell people enough about government programs and policies.	Serious problem	40.3%
		Medium problem	32.2%
		Small problem	17.2%
		No problem	10.2%
		Total	100%
(II)	It is hard to find out exactly whom to see if you need help or advice from government	Serious problem	40.2%
		Medium problem	28.4%
		Small problem	18.8%
		No problem	12.6%
		Total	100%
(I)	Not enough people taking part in community decisions.	Serious problem	44.8%
		Medium problem	32.5%
		Small problem	14.7%
		No problem	8.0%
		Total	100%

Source: Paul D. Warner et.a.
The Quality of Rural Life in Kentucky
(Frankfort: Legislative Research Commission, 1979)

V

INTEREST IN POLITICS AND NEWS SOURCES

The table No 4 displays the data obtained about the interests of the students surveyed about various levels of politics. Only 19.1% of the youths surveyed said that they had great interest in county politics. The portion is comparable also to their interest in state politics (great interest = 20.7%). A higher percentage 30% indicated that they had great interest in national politics. But only 22% indicated such level of interest in world politics. In general, such low level of interest in National politics in the middle of the 1980 presidential election may be indicative of the general dilemma that confronted American political process. In fact the 1980 election attracted the smallest percentage voters in the recent years. With respect to local and state politics the students indicated still lower level of interest. Perhaps these are indicative of general disillusionment about the political process among the youth surveyed.

Table No 4

INTERESTS IN LEVELS OF POLITICS AMONG STUDENTS

	RESPONSES				
evel of Politics	Great Interest	Some Interest	Little Interest	Missing Data	Row Total
unty Politics	19.1%	39.9%	38.8%	1.9%	100%
ate Politics	20.7%	45.2%	45.2%	1.1%	100%
tional Politics	30.3%	39.4%	28.7%	1.6%	100%
rld Politics	22.3%	38.3%	37.8%	1.6%	100%

Table No 5 suggests the varied sources from which the survey participants received information about governmental affairs. It also shows the variation of these sources in terms of their relative weightage as perceived by the survey participants. Television news programs is ranked highest by nearly 71% of the students. Radio news program comes next below with 45%. The newspaper rankd No 3 (33%). In this data distribution classroom discussions is ranked high only by 19% of the students. Still lower rank 16% is given to family discussions. Only 12% consider discussion with friends as such a major source of news about public affairs. In general, such data could be indicative of the agencies of political communication among rural youth.

Table No 5

PERCEIVED MAJOR
SOURCES OF INFORMATION
ABOUT PUBLIC AFFAIRS *

Sources	% Saying they receive a "lot" of information about Public Affairs	Rank Order
News Papers	33.0%	3
T.V. News Programs	71.3%	1
Radio News Programs	45.7%	2
Mass room discussions	19.7%	4
Family discussions	16.5%	5
Educational T.V. (KET)	5.3%	7
Conversations with Friends	12.2%	6
Other sources	3.7%	8

* Based on response to question No 7: "From which of the following sources do you receive information about: Government, Politic, Election, etc.?

The Table No 6 tabulates the survey responses that are also indicative of the students interests in government in politics. Nearly 70% of the people surveyed agreed with the statement that their high school peers were not interested in local politics. But nearly 81% of the survey participants said that their peers were interested in the outcome of 1980 presidential election. But 57% said that their fellow students had little interest in the student government elections in their school. Finally, an overwhelming majority (72%) said that their peers were more liberal than their parents.

Table No 6

PERCEPTIONS OF PEER
GROUP INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS *

Statements about High School Students	Percentage saying they agree (to a great/some extent)
High school students are not interested in their town politics.	69.6%
High school students are interested in the outcome of the 1980 presidential election	81.4%
High school students regularly watch the evening T.V. news program.	65.9%
High school students are not interested in their government elections.	57.5%
High school students are more liberal than their parents.	72.9%

* Based on response to question No 8: "Here are a series of statements that have been made about high school students. To what extent do you feel these apply to most of your fellow students?"

VI

VIEWS ON FOREIGN POLICY AND ALIENS

The Table No 7 provides data in indicate the findings of the survey in relation to foreign policy and the aliens. A clear majority of the students (51%) did not approve of the idea of economic aid to poor countries that are not friendly to the USA. A still greater majority (60%) of the students argue with the idea of military aid to friendly nations.

Their orientations toward aliens living in the United States seem varied. Nearly 65% of the survey participants do not want the Cuban refugees to permanently settle down in the USA. Slightly less than half (48%) feel the same way about poor Mexicans. But a clear majority of the students (54)%) oppose the idea that the foreign students should not be allowed to settle in this country. These variations are extremely interesting in view of the fact that the survey was conducted during the "Iran Crisis". Further the presidential election of 1980 had generated considerable debate among the mass public about immigration policy in general and in particular about the Cuban Refugees - and the undocumented Mexican-Americans who are living in the United States.

Table No 7

ORIENTATIONS OF
STUDENTS TOWARD FOREIGN
COUNTRIES AND FOREIGNERS
IN USA

Statements About Foreign Countries And Foreigners	% of Responses					Missing Data	Total
	SA	A	DK	DIS	SA		
The United States should provide economic assistance to poor countries that are not friendly to us.	3.2%	11.2%	10.6%	22.9%	51.1%	1.1%	100%
The United States should provide military assistance to friendly nations.	12.8%	48.9%	12.2%	14.9%	9.6%	1.6%	100%
The Cuban refugees should be allowed to settle in this country.	3.7%	14.4%	14.4%	26.6%	39.4%	1.1%	100%
Foreign Students should not be allowed to settle in this country.	4.8%	17.0%	21.8%	37.2%	17.6%	0.5%	100%
All poor Mexicans who want to live and work in the USA should be allowed to do so.	12.2%	22.9%	14.9%	31.9%	17.6%	0.5%	100%
Newly arrived immigrants should be given a high priority in getting employment in this country.	5.9%	6.9%	17.0%	19.1%	50.0%	1.1%	100%
Immigrants should not speak the language of their old country.	10.1%	18.1%	28.2%	24.5%	18.6%	.5%	100%

Tabs
43

VII

ORIENTATIONS TOWARD GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

Table No 8 provides a perspective of the student respondents about governmental programs. The program areas in which the majority of the students do not like to see any reduction are Social Security (60%), New Energy Production (65%), Programs for the handicapped (76%), Programs for Health Care (65%), and military expansion (56%).

In contrast with these the areas in which the students would like to see substantial reduction (great and somewhat) are refugee settlements (70%), and Aid to Foreign countries (77%). Such data provide some general indication about the kinds of government programs that are supported by the students and those programs about which they are somewhere lukewarm.

In general, the student attitudes toward governmental program reduction does not seem very different from the public opinion polls on such themes. But it is extremely interesting to observe the majority of student opposition (62%) about reduction in governmental programs dealing with aid to the school system.

Table No 8

ORIENTATIONS TOWARD
GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAM CURTAILMENT

PROGRAMS	RESPONSES				
	greatly reduced	somewhat reduced	not reduced	Missing data	TOTAL
Military Expansion Programs	3.7%	29.3%	56.9%	10.1%	100%
Welfare Programs for the Poor	17.6%	37.8%	34.0%	10.6%	100%
Programs for the Settlement of Refugees from other countries	43.6%	27.1%	13.3%	15.9%	100%
New Energy Production Program	9.6%	22.9%	50.5%	17%	100%
Programs for Health Care	8.0%	16.5%	65.4%	10.1%	100%
Programs to Aid Agriculture	5.9%	27.1%	55.3%	11.7%	100%
Programs for Expansion of University Education	9.6%	30.3%	49.5%	10.6%	100%
Aid Programs to School System	12.8%	16.0%	62.2%	9.1%	100%
Social Security Program	5.9%	18.1%	60.1%	15.9%	100%
Energy Conservation Program	9.0%	31.4%	41.5%	17.0%	100%
Programs for Minorities	13.3%	31.9%	26.6%	28.2%	100%
Programs for Women	14.4%	28.7%	37.2%	19.7%	100%
Programs for the handicapped	8.0%	7.4%	76.6%	7.9%	100%
Aid to American Automobile Industry	20.2%	44.7%	22.9%	12.3%	100%
Aid to Foreign Countries	43.6%	34.0%	9.0%	13.3%	100%

VIII

PARTY IDENTIFICATION AND PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PREFERENCE

Table No 9 shows the distribution of survey responses relating to the party identity. Nearly 68% indicated preference for Democratic party as opposed to 16% Republic party. The follow-up Table No 10 shows the preference of students about 1980 Presidential candidates. This data shows some difference between partisanship and candidate preference.

Only 60% supported Carter candidacy although as many as 68% had indicated their partisanship to be democratic. On the other hand 15.4% (N=29) supported Reagan as a candidate although 16% (N=30) had indicated preference for Republican party.

It may be interesting to note that in this county President Carter and other presidential candidates received the 1 popular votes as follows: Carter (2323), Reagan (944), Anderson (43), Clark (15), and Commoner (9).

Table No 9

PARTISAN IDENTITY
AMONG STUDENTS

(N=188)

	Number	Percentage
Democrat	128	68.1%
Republican	30	16.0%
Other	12	6.4%
Do Not Know	5	2.7%
Missing Data	13	6.9%
TOTAL	188	100%

TABLE No 10

FAVORITE PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE

(N= 188)

Candidate	No. of Students	% of Students
Carter	133	60.1%
Reagan	29	15.4%
Anderson	14	7.4%
Others	14	7.4%
Do not know	3	1.6%
Missing Data	15	8%
TOTAL	188	100%

IV

CONCLUSIONS

This working paper has reported the preliminary findings of a survey that provides some insights into the political culture of high school youth in a rural county in Kentucky. A number of specific indicators have shown that among the youth surveyed there are attitudinal indicators in relation to political processes that may seem different from the orientations of American Youth in the fifties and sixties. In particular, it appears that the subjects of the study had negative orientations toward political institutions and processes. They also seem highly skeptical about foreign aid programs except for military aids to friendly nations. They would like to see significant reduction in governmental programs except in the areas of military build up and aid to school systems.

To what extent such data reflect representative views of other youths? We do not know. Nevertheless, these attitudinal configurations may not significaltly differ from the political attitudes of American adults as reflected in opinion polls, scholarly research and their behavior in the polling booths. Perhaps there is a greater congruence how between the youth political culture and adult political culture. This can be tested in the light of future studies with comparable data base.

References

1. Some studies of American political culture include the following:

   Arthur Stevens, "State Boundaries and Political Cultures: An Exploration in the Tri-State areas of Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio", Publius , Winter 1974, pp 111-125.

   Alan Monroe, "Operationalizing Political Culture: The Illinois Case", Publius, Winter 1977, pp 107-120.

   John Kincaid, "Political Culture and the Quality of Life", Publius, Spring 1980, pp 89-110.

   Ira Sharkansky, "The Utility of Elazar's Political Culture: A Research Note", Politys , Fall 1969, pp 66-83.

   Richard Gallagher, "Political Cultural Regions in a Southern State: An Empirical Typology of Arkansas Counties", Publius, Winter 1977, pp 91-106.

   Daniel Elazar, "Political Culture of the Plains", Western Historical Quarterly, 1980

2. Dean Jaros et.al. , "The Malevolent Leader: Political Socialization in an American Sub-Culture", American Political Science Review, 1968, pp 564-575.

3. A critical assessment of the theoretical perspectives in this approach may be seen in Daniel Elazar, "Afterward: Steps in the Study of American Political Culture", Publius Spring 1980, pp 127-139.

4. The total enrollment of juniors and seniors in this High School was about 200.

5. Some recent studies of "youth Political Culture" include the following:

   H.C. Finney, "Political Dimension of College Impact on Civil Libertarianism and Integration of Political Perspective: A Longitudinal Analysis", Sociology of Education, Spring 1974, pp. 214-250.

   Ruth S. Jones, "Changes in the Political Orientations of American Youth" Youth and Society, June 1979, pp 335-359.

F.C. Arterton, "The Impact of Watergate on Children's Attitudes Toward Political Authority" Political Science Quarterly, 1974, pp 269-288.

James Lamare, "The Political Socialization of Rural Chicano Child", American Politics Quarterly, January 1977, pp 83-108.

6. Some selected studies of rural residents' attitudes toward government and governmental programs may be found in the following:

Howard Ladewig, "Perceptions of Life Quality: A Study of the Southern Rural Environment", Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin No 239, June 1979, pp 1-32.

James Christenson, "Quality of Community Services: A Macro-unidimensional approach with experimental data", Rural Sociology, Winter 1976, pp 509-525.

Rojek, Dean et.al., "Community Satisfaction: A Study of Contentment with Local Services", Rural Sociology, Summer 1975, pp 177-192.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Kentucky State University

High School Youth Research Project

Dear Survey Participant:

In this election year, the School of Public Affairs at Kentucky State, is conducting a survey of high school students. The major purpose of this survey is to find out the views of high school students about selected national issues. This questionnaire has been designed to obtain your personal views on such issues.

This is not a test. Please feel free to express your frank opinion. The results of this survey will be expressed in percentages. No one in your school will see any of your answers. Do not sign anywhere on this questionnaire. But if you wish to find out the results of this survey, please contact the following person. Thank you for your cooperation.

Frances Bland
Project Director
Phone: (502) 484-5929 (After 4:00 p.m.)
(502) 484-3417 (11:30-12:30)

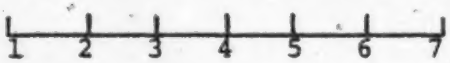
People have different ideas about the Governments in the USA. We would like to know how you personally feel about the government.

1. Which level of government, in your opinion, is doing a good job: (check appropriate column)

	Doing a good job	Not doing a good job	Do not know
County Government			
Kentucky State Government			
U.S. Federal Government			

2. Some people feel that the government should see to it that every person has a job and a good standard of living. Others think that government should let each person get ahead on his own. On the scale below, indicate where you stand on this issue, by circling a number.

Government should see that every person has a good standard of living.



Government should let each person get ahead on his own.

3. Some people feel that our Armed Forces are already too powerful and we should spend less on defense. Others feel that we should spend more on defense and strengthen our Armed Forces. On the scale below, indicate your own views by circling a number.

Spend less on defense.

Spend more on defense.

4. Some people feel that all American people should have at least a high school education to vote in elections. There are others who feel all citizens should be allowed to vote. On the scale below, indicate you own views by circling a number.

Voters should have at least a high school education. — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 — All citizens should be allowed to vote.

5. There is much talk about reduction in government spending on different programs. In your opinion which of the following government programs need to be reduced to save public money? (circle the appropriate number)

1 - Should be greatly reduced
2 - Should be somewhat reduced
3 - Should not be reduced
4 - Do not know

A.	Military Expansion Programs	1 2 3 4
B.	Welfare Programs for the Poor	1 2 3 4
C.	Programs for the Settlement of Refugees from Other Countries	1 2 3 4
D.	New Energy Production Program	1 2 3 4
E.	Programs for Health Care	1 2 3 4
F.	Programs to Aid Agriculture	1 2 3 4
G.	Programs for the Expansion of University Education	1 2 3 4
H.	Aid Programs to School System	1 2 3 4
I.	Social Security Program	1 2 3 4
J.	Energy Conservation Program	1 2 3 4
K.	Programs for Minorities	1 2 3 4

L.	Programs for Women	1	2	3	4
M.	Programs for the Handicapped	1	2	3	4
N.	Aid to American Automobile Industries	1	2	3	4
O.	Aid to Foreign Countries	1	2	3	4

6. People have different levels of interests in political affairs. Please indicate the extent to which you are interested in: government, politics, election, etc. (check appropriate box)

	Great interest	Some interest	Little interest
County Politics			
State Politics			
National Politics			
World Politics			

7. From which of the following sources do you receive information about: Government, Politics, Elections, etc. (check appropriate box)

	A lot	A little	Very little	None
Newspapers				
T.V. News Programs				
Radio News Programs				
Class room discussions				
Family discussions				
Educational T.V. (KET)				
Conversations with Friends				
Other sources;specify				

8. Here are a series of statements that have been made about high school students. To what extent do you feel these apply to most of your fellow students. (circle appropriate number)

1 - To a great extent
2 - To some extent
3 - Not at all
4 - Do not know

A.	High school students like attending integrated schools.	1 2 3 4
B.	High school students are not interested in their town politics.	1 2 3 4
C.	High school students are interested in the outcome of the 1980 presidential election.	1 2 3 4
D.	High school students regularly watch the evening T.V. news program.	1 2 3 4
E.	High school students are not interested in their student government elections.	1 2 3 4
F.	High school students look forward to college.	1 2 3 4
G.	High school students are more liberal than their parents.	1 2 3 4
H.	High school students need parental guidance in choosing a career.	1 2 3 4
I.	High school students do not drink alcoholic beverages.	1 2 3 4
J.	High school students do not smoke marijuana.	1 2 3 4

9. Listed below are a series of statements about foreign countries and foreigners. Please indicate how you feel about these statements by circling the appropriate number.

1 - Strongly agree
2 - Agree somewhat
3 - Do not know
4 - Disagree somewhat
5 - Strongly disagree

A.	The United States should provide economic assistance to poor countries that are not friendly to us.	1	2	3	4	5
B.	The United States should provide military assistance to friendly nations.	1	2	3	4	5
C.	The Cuban refugees should be allowed to settle in this country.	1	2	3	4	5
D.	Foreign students should not be allowed to settle in this country.	1	2	3	4	5
E.	All poor Mexicans who want to live and work in the USA should be allowed to do so.	1	2	3	4	5
F.	Newly arrived immigrants should be given a high priority in getting employment in this country.	1	2	3	4	5
G.	Immigrants should not speak the language of their old country.	1	2	3	4	5

10. Listed below are a series of statements about the energy problem. Please indicate how you feel about each of these statements by circling the appropriate number.

1 - Strongly agree
2 - Agree somewhat
3 - Do not know
4 - Disagree Somewhat
5 - Strongly disagree

A.	Solar energy is not the answer to our energy problem.	1	2	3	4	5
B.	Expansion of nuclear plants to produce energy should be stopped.	1	2	3	4	5
C.	The gasoline shortage has been artifically created by the oil companies.	1	2	3	4	5
D.	Most people do not care about conserving energy.	1	2	3	4	5
E.	The Americans will have to reduce their energy consumption.	1	2	3	4	5
F.	The U.S. Government needs to be more friendly to the energy producing countries.	1	2	3	4	5
G.	Coal is the answer to our energy problems.	1	2	3	4	5
H.	Driving 55 MPH reduces the use of gas..	1	2	3	4	5

11. Listed below are a series of statements about work. Please indicate how you feel about these statements by circling the appropriate number.

1 - Strongly agree
2 - Agree somewhat
3 - Don't know
4 - Disagree somewhat
5 - Strongly disagree

A.	Work is for earning money.	1	2	3	4	5
B.	Hard work is the only way to succeed.	1	2	3	4	5
C.	Rich people should not work.	1	2	3	4	5
D.	Most people on welfare do not want to work.	1	2	3	4	5
E.	A responsible individual keeps his/her job.	1	2	3	4	5
F.	Working for a government agency is a challenge.	1	2	3	4	5
G.	Farming is a worthy occupation.	1	2	3	4	5

BACKGROUND DATA

(This information will only be used for developing a profile of the students participating in this survey and will be treated as confidential)

12. AGE (circle the appropriate letter)

A - Under 15 D - 17

B - 15 E - 18

C - 16 F - over 18

13. SEX (circle the appropriate letter)

A - Male

B - Female

14. Your Grade Level (circle the appropriate letter)

A - Junior

B - Senior

15. Do you consider yourself to be an

A - A student C - C student

B - B student D - Less than a C student

16. Father's Occupation

_____

17. Mother's Occupation

_____

18. Father's Highest Education

_____

19. Mother's Highest Education

_____

20. Number of years of residence of your family in this area (circle the appropriate number)

A - Less than one year

B - 1 - 2 years

C - 3 - 5 years

D - 6 - 10 years

E - 11 - 15 years

F - 16 - 20 years

G - More than 20 years

H - Don't know

21. Your Racial Background

A - Black

B - White

C - Other (specify) _____

22. Approximate Annual Income of Your Family (circle the appropriate number)

A - Under $5,000.00
B - 5-7 Thousand dollars
C - 8-10 Thousand dollars
D - 11 - 15 Thousand dollars
E - 16-20 Thousand dollars
F - 21-25 Thousand dollars
G - 26-30 Thousand dollars
H - Over 30 Thousand dollars
I - Don't know

23. To Which Class You Think Your Family Belongs

A - Working Class

B - Poor Class

C - Middle Class

D - Upper middle Class

E - Upper Class

24. Job Held By You During Current School Year

A - Full Time

B - Part-Time

C - None

25. Your Family Size

A - 3 members or less

B - 4 members

C - 5-6 members

D - 7-10 members

E.- More than 10 members

26. Did Your Father Serve in the Military

A - Yes

B - NO

27. Do you now or have you ever held an elective office in your school

A - Currently hold

B - Never held

C - Held in past

28. Which is your favorite political party (circle the appropriate letter)

A - Democrat

B - Republican

C - Other (specify) _____

29. Who is your favorite presidential candidate in 1980

A - Carter

B - Reagan

C - Anderson

D - Other (please specify) _____